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In and about historic Boston



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IN AND ABOUT



PLYMOUTH



CONCORD

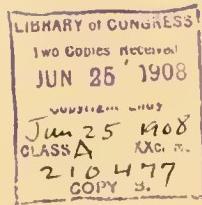


LEXINGTON



BOSTON

HISTORIC BOSTON



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HISTORIC BOSTON



EW cities on the American continent can offer to the student, or to the passing traveler, so much material evidence of an active participation in the making of history, from the earliest Colonial times to the present day. Settled a decade after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, by Governor John Winthrop and fifteen hundred followers, Boston rapidly assumed first place as the center of the religious, social and political life of New England, a position the city has never surrendered during nearly three centuries of existence.

The military expeditions which marked Colonial New England as the land of an aggressive people received their inspiration in Boston, and recruited their strength largely from the sturdy citizens of Massachusetts Colony. It was in this section that the spirit of resistance to British tyranny found vent in action, rather than in words only. In Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," the new spirit was truly nurtured, and the city is fortunate in having preserved so much that is associated with the stirring times of the "Tea Party," Bunker Hill, Paul Revere, and the famous Siege which ended when Washington fortified Dorchester Heights.

The surrounding country is also rich in historical associations. To the south is Plymouth, where the Pilgrims landed in 1620, and Duxbury, the home of Standish; to the west are Lexington and Concord, where the first blood of the Revolution was shed, and the shot fired which was "heard round the world;" to the east are the historic towns of Lynn, Salem and Marblehead, where stirring scenes were enacted in pre-revolutionary times, and where the new has not been permitted to entirely obliterate the memories of the past.

In latter days, Marshfield became famous as the home of Webster, the greatest orator the country has ever produced. Concord won new honors as the home of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne and the Alcotts, all of whom gained immortal recognition in the realm of letters, shared by Longfellow and Lowell in Cambridge, and Whittier in Danvers.

Boston was the headquarters for the anti-slavery agitation, and the weight of the great intellectual center of the North was a determining factor in the movement which culminated in the Civil War, where so many of the sons of Massachusetts died for the Union.

No section of the United States has exerted more influence upon its history than New England, and no part of New England has shaped the destinies of the nation so much as the territory immediately about and including the City of Boston.

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OLD STATE HOUSE, WASHINGTON AND STATE STREETS.

Erected in 1713. The Boston Massacre occurred within a few feet of this building, March 5, 1770. Here Generals Clinton, Howe and Gage held a council of war before the battle of Bunker Hill. From the balcony Washington reviewed the American Army at the close of the siege of Boston. It has been used as Town House, Court House, State House and City Hall.



FANEUIL HALL, FANEUIL SQUARE.

"The Cradle of Liberty," built in 1742 by Peter Faneuil, and presented to the town. Damaged by fire in 1761. Re-dedicated in 1763. In the years preceding the Revolution, it was here that many bold orators kept alive the spirit of liberty. In 1837 Wendell Phillips first spoke against slavery from its platform. It was



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT, CHARLESTOWN.

Marks the corner of a redoubt used by the Americans, June 17, 1775. Corner stone laid by Lafayette in 1825. The building at the base contains interesting memorials and an excellent statue of General Warren. A memorial stone in the grounds nearby covers the spot where Warren fell. Where Prescott stood at the opening of the fight is marked by a bronze statue.



KING'S CHAPEL, TREMONT STREET.

The first King's Chapel was built in 1639, and enlarged in 1710. The present chapel was completed in 1753. Here the Royal governor and British army and naval officers had pews. Washington once attended an oratio in this chapel. In later years the society changed its creed under the leadership of Dr. James Freeman Clark, and became a Unitarian Church.



CHRIST CHURCH (OLD NORTH) SALEM STREET.

The oldest church edifice in the city. Erected in 1723. A tablet on the front reads as follows: "The signal lanterns of Paul Revere displayed in the steeple of this church, April 18, 1775, warned the country of the march of the British troops to Lexington and Concord." In the crypt are buried several British officers killed at Bunker Hill.



OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE, WASHINGTON AND MILK STREETS.

The third church established in Boston. Founded in 1669. Present structure erected in 1730. Was the point of departure for those who participated in the Boston Tea Party. Used by the British as a riding school during their occupation of Boston. Religious services were discontinued in 1875. The building is now used as a loan museum for historic relics.



PAUL REVERE HOUSE, NORTH STREET.

The hero of the "Midnight Ride" was born in Boston, 1735. He was a goldsmith and copper-plate engraver by trade, and made the plates for the paper money ordered in 1775 by the Provincial Congress. He was a member of the famous "Tea Party." On April 18, 1775, at the request of Joseph Warren, he undertook the memorable ride, celebrated by Longfellow, with the object of warning the patriots of Concord and Lexington of the British approach toward those towns. Revere was captured near the close of his journey, but was released the next day. After the Revolution he resumed his trade and died in 1818.



OLD GRANARY BURYING GROUND, TREMONT STREET.

Set apart from the Common in 1660 as a burying ground, and named for the old town granary which stood near, on the present site of Park Street Church. Here are buried nine governors of the Colony and State; three signers of the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, Samuel Adams and Robert Treat Paine; also Paul Revere, Peter Faneuil, and many others famous before or during the Revolution, including the victims of the Boston Massacre. The most conspicuous monument was erected in 1827, to mark the graves of the parents of Benjamin Franklin.



COPP'S HILL BURYING GROUND, HULL STREET.

Christ Church (Old North.)

The second oldest place of burial in Boston. Copp's Hill took its name from William Copp, a cobbler, whose grandchildren were among the first to be interred in 1661. Here are the graves of Doctors Increase, Cotton and Samuel Mather, of colonial fame, and many others prominent in the early history of the town. During the siege of Boston by Washington, the burying ground was occupied by British troops as a military station. Many of the gravestones were used as targets and the bullet marks may yet be seen on some of them. Several of the more ancient slabs bear armorial devices.



OLD CORNER BOOK STORE, WASHINGTON AND SCHOOL STREETS.

The oldest building in Boston, erected in 1713, on the site of the dwelling of Ann Hutchinson, who was banished for heresy in 1637. Here the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the famous Unitarian divine, was born in 1810. It was first used as a book store in 1828, and has been devoted to that purpose ever since. For years it has been a favorite resort for book lovers and book buyers. The names of Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Thoreau, Longfellow, Whittier, and other literary giants are enrolled among those who were wont to gather and exchange greetings and ideas as they lingered in this quaint old building.



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES—BIRTHPLACE AND RESIDENCE.

This much beloved author was born in Cambridge, August 29, 1809, in the shadow of Harvard University. His first popular verses, "Old Ironsides," were written while he was a law student at that college. He afterwards gave up law and applied himself to medicine, and was later a professor at the Harvard Medical School, a position which he held for thirty-five years. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," published in 1857, immortalized the genial wit of Doctor Holmes. It was followed by nine volumes of prose and three of verse. He died October 7, 1894, and is buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery.



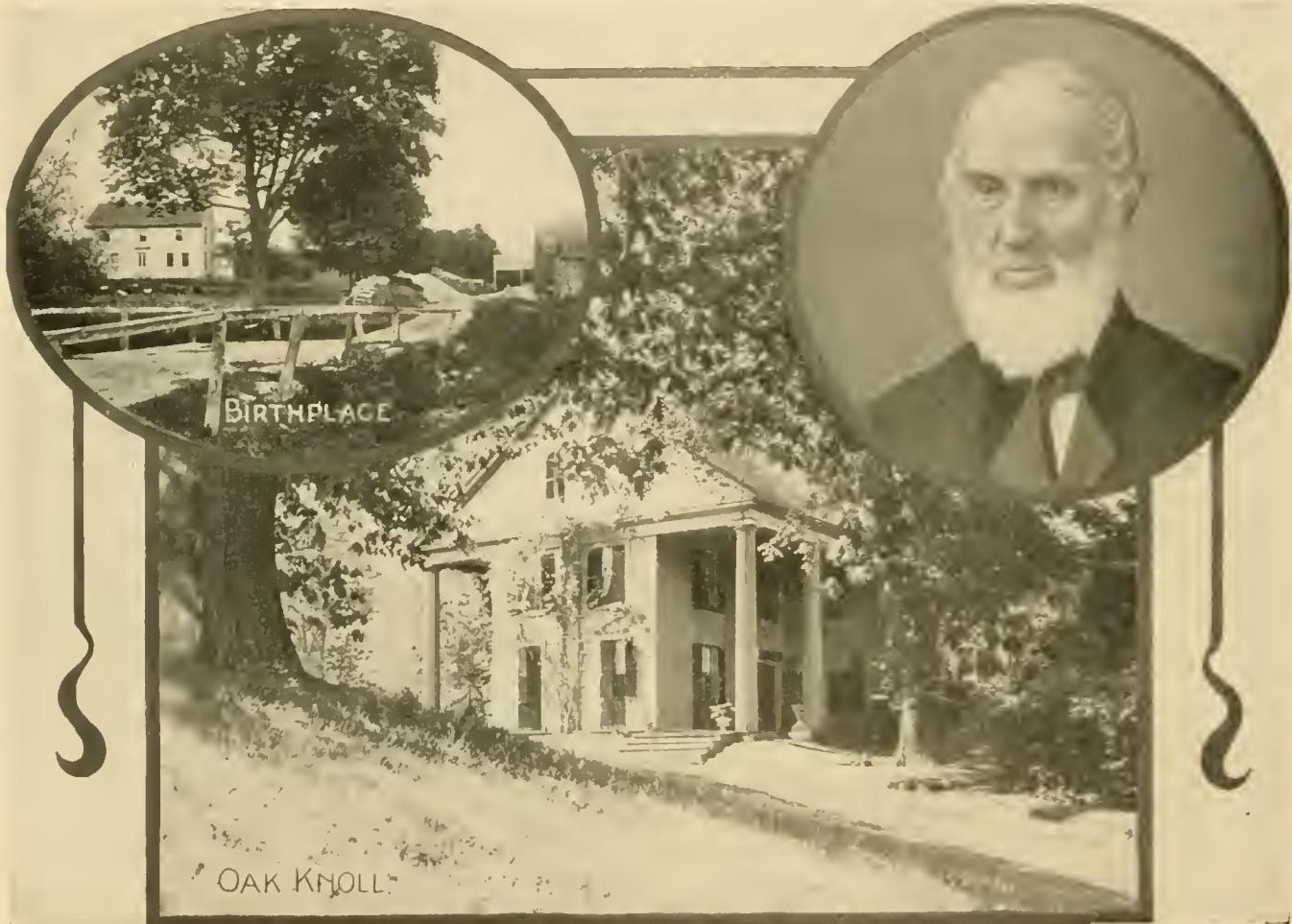
LONGFELLOW HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

This mansion, built 1760, was the home of a sturdy royalist, Colonel John Vassall, who abandoned it at the outbreak of the Revolution. General Washington made it his headquarters for a short time in 1775. It received the name of "Cragie House" from Andrew Cragie who maintained it magnificently at a later period. It was afterward occupied for a while by Edward Everett, the orator. In 1837 it became the home of the poet Longfellow and remained so until his death in 1882. Nearly all the great poet's literary work was completed in this house.



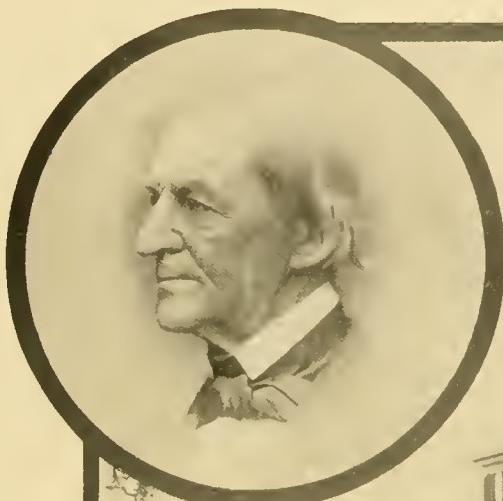
ELMWOOD, CAMBRIDGE.

This historic mansion, erected in 1767, is splendidly located in the midst of trees and shrubbery. It was occupied by Lieutenant-Governor Oliver in 1774, who was Councillor to the Crown, and also by Elbridge Gerry, Vice President of the United States. Here James Russell Lowell was born in 1819, and it remained his home throughout his whole life. The poet's study, where he wrote nearly all his poems, was on the third floor. Lowell exercised a powerful influence as a finished man of letters, succeeded Longfellow as a professor of literature at Harvard, and served as ambassador to England with great distinction. He died in 1891.



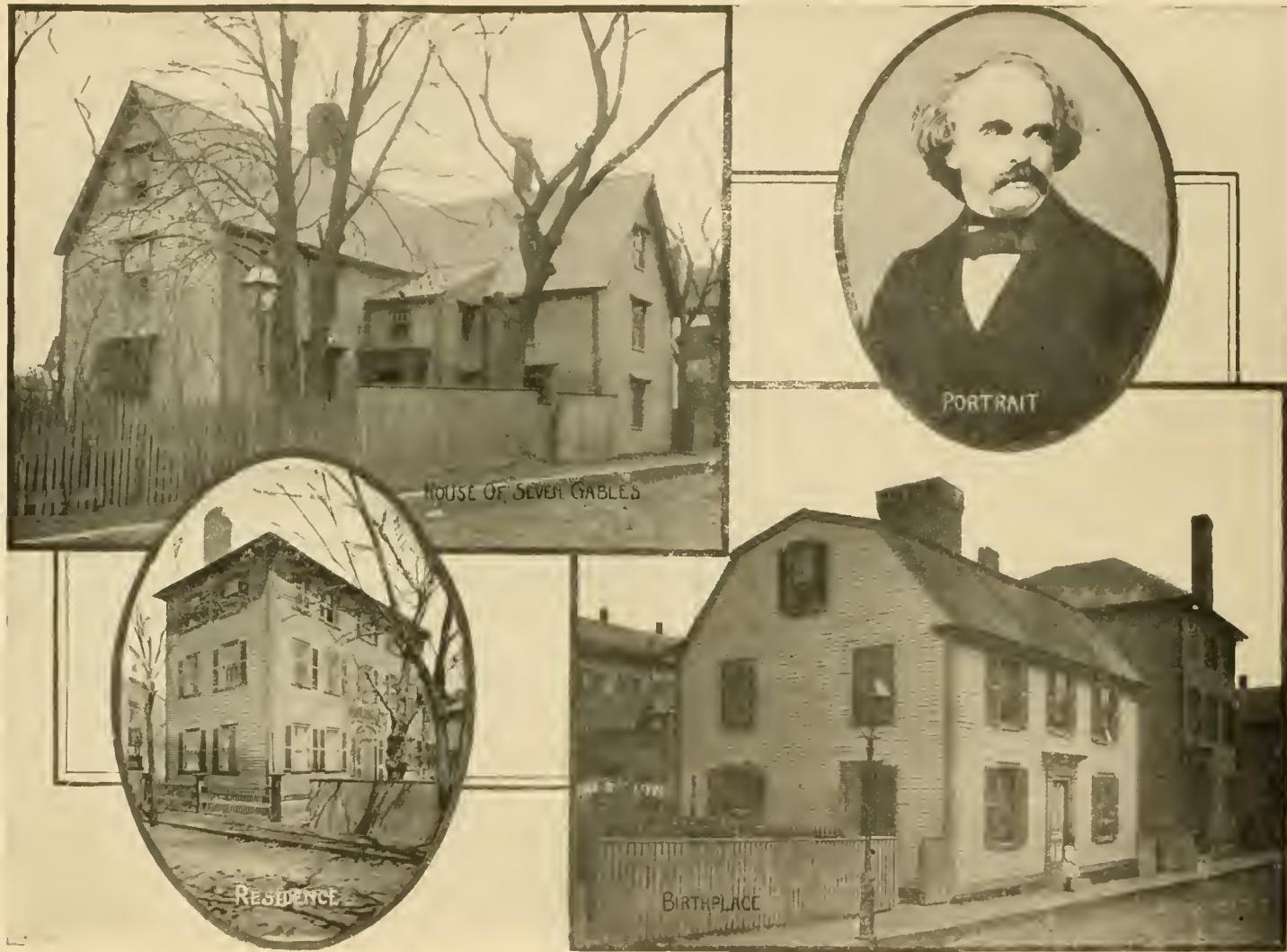
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER—BIRTHPLACE AND RESIDENCE.

Whittier was born in Haverhill, December 17, 1807. His parents were Quakers. While a young man he was for several years the editor of an abolitionist journal, and his first reputation was won by a remarkable series of anti-slavery poems. Whittier developed more than any other American poet the power of expressing in a striking way the latent thought of the common people, and his mature works became immensely popular. Oak Knoll, Danvers, where he lived for many years, was the scene of much of his literary labor and is now a shrine to thousands of the poet's admirers. He died in 1892.



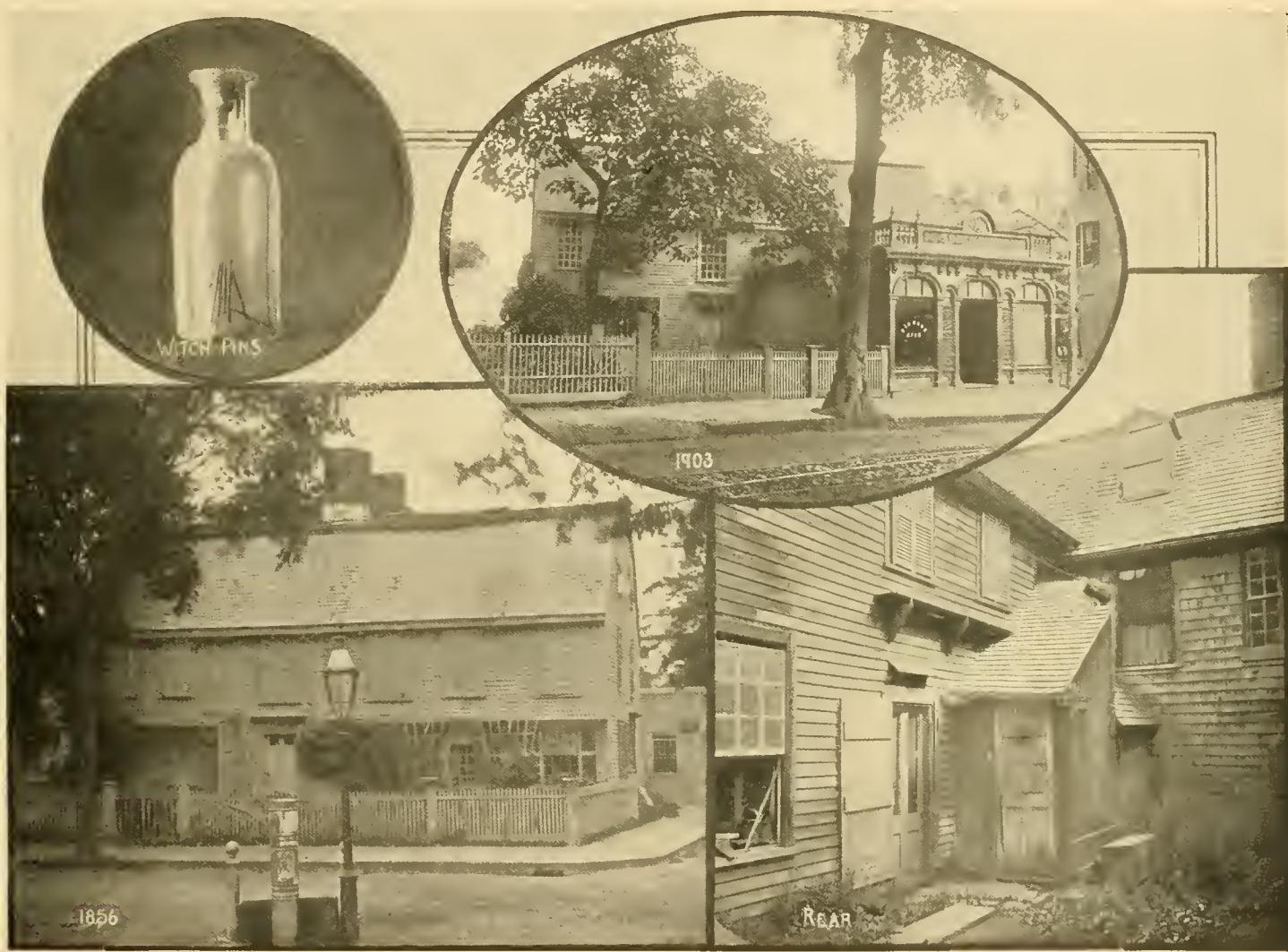
RALPH WALDO EMERSON AND HIS CONCORD HOME.

Emerson was born in 1803. The fixing of his residence here in 1834 was largely from a perception of the fitness of the region for the abode of a philosopher. From this mansion emanated the essays and verses which made the name of Emerson famous throughout the world. The rooms have echoed to the voices of Thoreau, the Alcotts, Margaret Fuller, Hawthorne and others who gathered as friends or disciples, and thus Concord became associated with a remarkable school of thought and literature. Emerson died in 1882, and is buried under an immense boulder in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE IN SALEM.

The old house in which Nathaniel Hawthorne was born, July 4, 1804, is yet standing in Salem. Also the house in which he lived during the many years of his residence in that city, where he served as United States collector of customs, while engaged in his earlier literary work. Here in particular were written "The Scarlet Letter," and "The House of Seven Gables." The house from which the latter name was derived is still pointed out to the curious. In 1852 Hawthorne removed to the "Wayside" at Concord, where he lived until his death, May 19, 1864. Was buried in the Ridge Path of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord.



THE OLD WITCH HOUSE, SALEM.

The oldest house now standing in Salem, having been built before 1635. It was once occupied by Roger Williams, who held views on religious liberty which were objectionable to the Puritans. During the witchcraft delusion which enthralled Salem in 1692, persons accused of witchcraft were examined here previous to trial. The Salem authorities hanged nineteen persons, sixteen of whom were women, and pressed to death the unfortunate Giles Corey. Contrary to the general belief no person was ever burned as a witch. In the Peabody Museum are preserved pins supposed to have been used by the witches in tormenting their victims.



HAWTHORNE'S "WAYSIDE." CONCORD.

The home of Nathaniel Hawthorne from 1852 until his death. Previously owned by Bronson Alcott, who lived here with his daughter, Louisa M. Alcott, the author of "Little Men" and "Little Women." On the main structure Hawthorne erected for his study a large, square room called "The Tower." It was entered through a trap door upon which the author placed his chair, when writing, to secure privacy. Here the "Tanglewood Tales" was prepared for the press. "Septimus Felton," the scene of which was in this house and the time that of the Revolution, was well under way when Hawthorne died in 1864. Now occupied by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop (Margaret Sidney) the author of "Five Little Peppers."



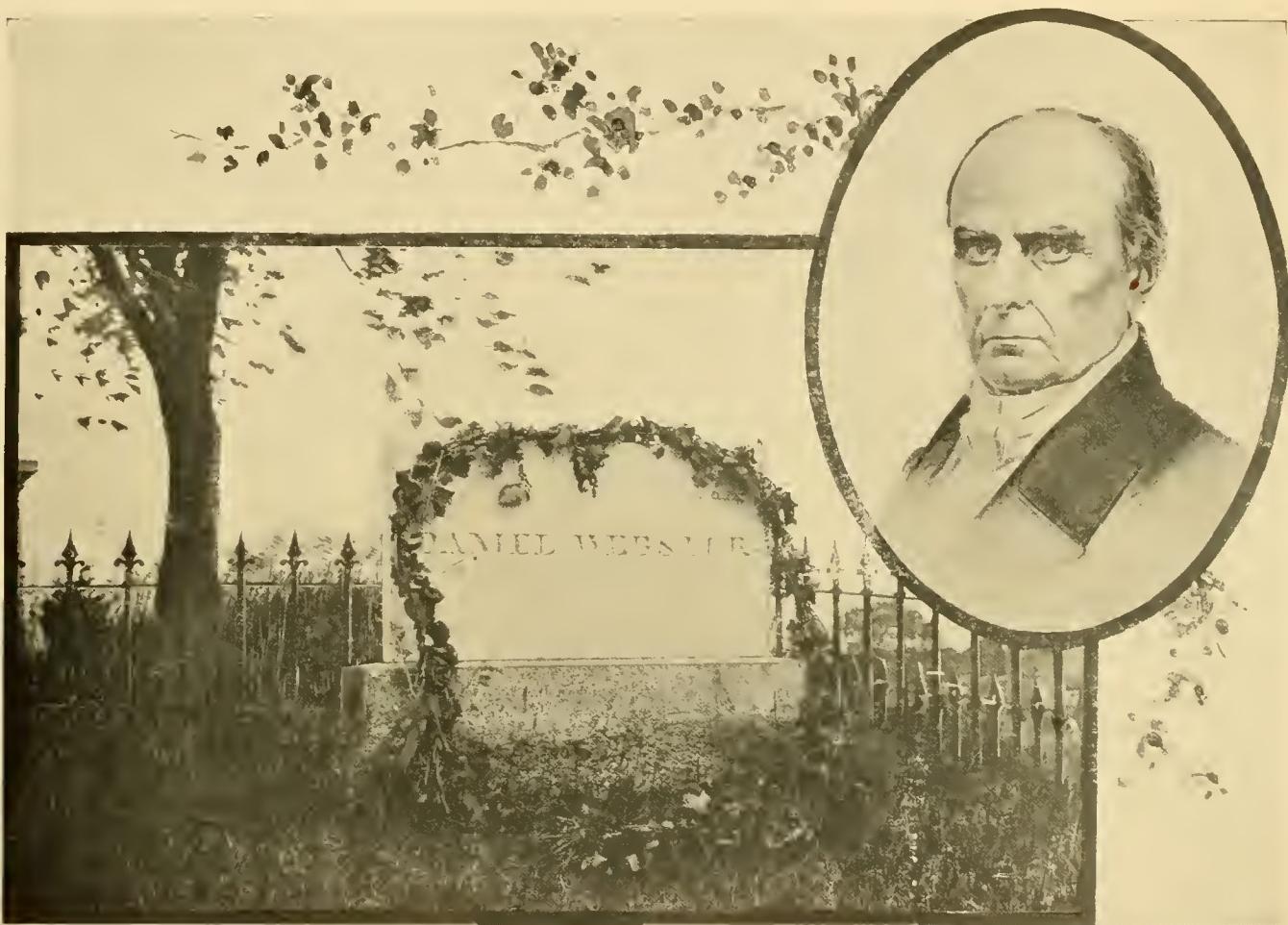
"THE WAYSIDE INN," SUDBURY.

Built in 1683 by David Howe, and kept as a tavern until 1860. Here the poet Longfellow, Thoreau, the Alcotts, Hawthorne, Emerson and other bearers of notable names in American literature, spent their vacations. Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn" made the old tavern famous. For many years it was used as a private house and was only opened at a comparatively recent date in its original character. Its quaint furnishings make it a most interesting relic of the past.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, LOWELL.

For many years the home of Benjamin F. Butler, one of the most picturesque figures in American history. He was born in Deerfield, N. H., in 1818. He was a lawyer by profession and a politician by nature. During the Civil War, Butler won fame as the first general to include fugitive slaves among the "contraband of war," and later by his vigorous administration of military rule in New Orleans. General Butler was a Republican Congressman for ten years, the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts in 1882, and as the Greenback nominee for the Presidency was defeated in 1884. He died at Washington, January 11, 1893.



THE GRAVE OF DANIEL WEBSTER, MARSHFIELD.

Daniel Webster was born in New Hampshire in 1782, during the War of Independence. He was educated at Exeter Academy and Dartmouth College. Became a lawyer and was elected to the House of Representatives, 1813-17. Removed to Boston, was a member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, 1823-27, and United States Senator, 1827-41, and 1845-50. Was Secretary of State under Tyler, 1841-3, and Fillmore, 1850-2. The figure of Daniel Webster rises above the level of his time like a monument of colossal proportions. He died and was buried at Marshfield in 1852.



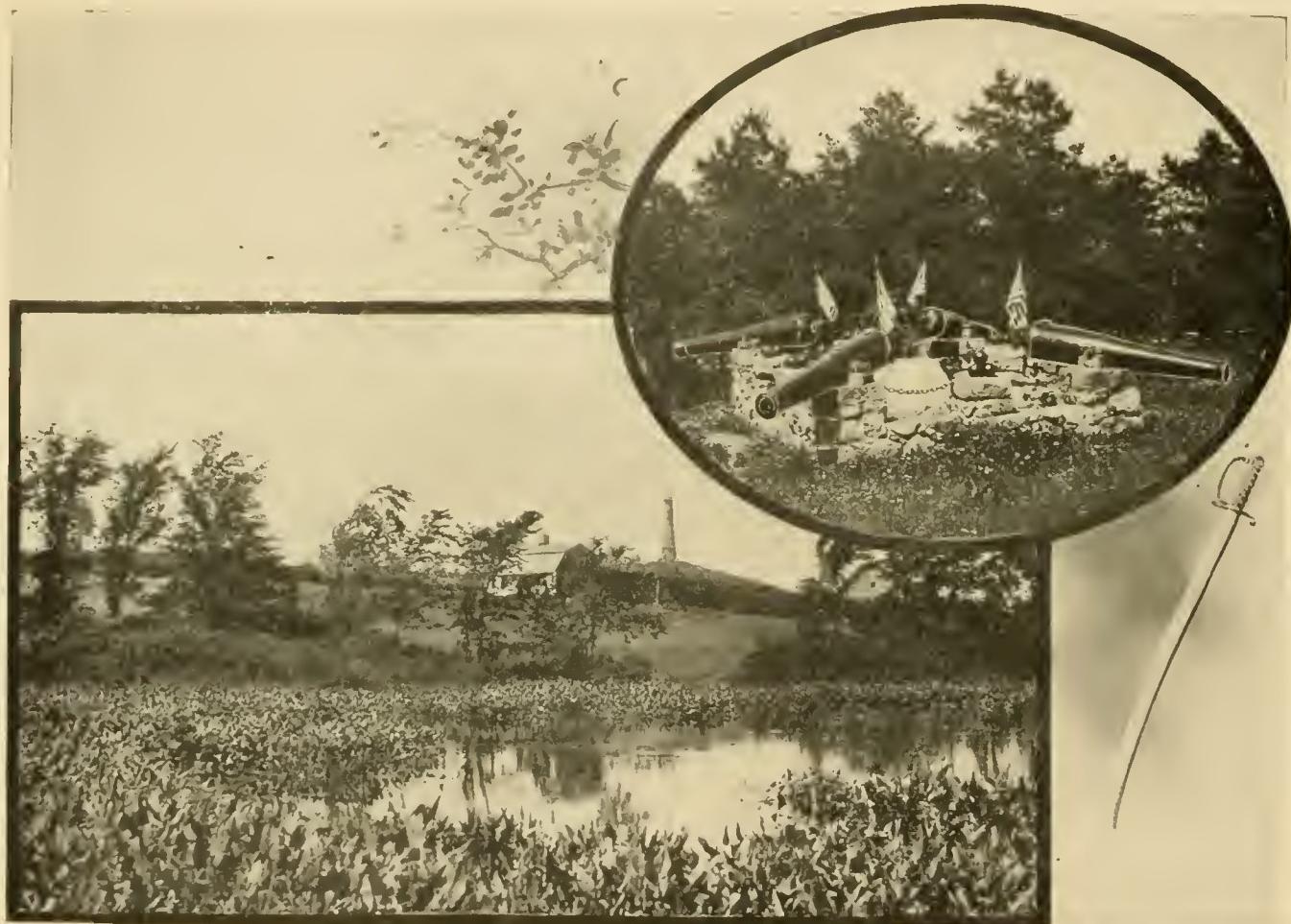
GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM'S BIRTHPLACE, DANVERS.

Here was born Israel Putnam, a famous Revolutionary soldier. Before serving in the Continental Army, Putnam took part in several Colonial military ventures, notably Abercrombie's expedition against Ticonderoga. Putnam was captured in this disastrous affair and tortured by the Indians until rescued by a French officer. He also participated in the capture of Havana, in 1762, although shipwrecked on the way. When the news of Lexington arrived, Putnam was plowing, and, Cincinnatus-like, turned his oxen loose and rode to Cambridge. He was appointed to the command of a Connecticut regiment and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill.



ROOM IN WHICH PUTNAM WAS BORN, JANUARY 17, 1718.

The room in which General Putnam was born is still kept as near as possible to its old Colonial appearance, and here are preserved many relics of the famous soldier. Putnam's service in the Revolutionary War was of an especially spectacular kind. In one instance while commanding Horseneck, in Connecticut, a sudden attack by the British, under Tryon, forced him to escape by dashing down a declivity where the enemy dared not follow. He eventually pursued Tryon and took fifty prisoners. In 1779 General Putnam was stricken with paralysis and was incapacitated for duty with the army. He died in Pomfret, now Brooklyn, Conn., May 19, 1790.



MILES STANDISH MONUMENT AND GRAVE, DUXBURY.

Here lived Miles Standish, the famous military leader of the Pilgrim colony. He was "a man of very small stature, yet of a very hot and angry temper," and was much dreaded by the Indians. On one occasion he stabbed a hostile chief in the midst of his tribe. On Captain's Hill, back of the house, has been erected a lofty round stone tower as a memorial to Miles Standish, crowned by a statue of the redoubtable captain. The grave of Standish is marked by a boulder, surrounded by a wall, upon which are mounted several heavy cannon and small piles of projectiles.



Store House.

P. Brown. J. Goodman. W. Brewster. J. Bilington. I. Allerton. F. Cooke. E. Winslow.
Governor Bradford.

PLYMOUTH IN 1622.

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THE PLYMOUTH COLONY.

The Plymouth Colony was settled by a company of "Separatists," as they were called, who separated themselves from the worship of the church established by law in England. They landed, about one hundred in number, at Plymouth, already named by Captain John Smith, on December 21, 1620. They founded a town on the slope of the hill stretching east toward the sea, with a broad street, eight hundred yards long, leading down the hill, and another street crossing in the middle. The houses were constructed of hewn planks. Stockades guarded against sudden attacks. On the main street, at the corner of the cross street, stood the governor's house.



PLYMOUTH ROCK.

"THE CORNER-STONE OF A NATION."

The famous Plymouth Rock is now preserved under a beautiful and artistic structure of granite in the shape of a canopy supported on four columns. The Rock itself probably presents much the same appearance as when the shallop of the Pilgrims grazed its sides. There is not the slightest loophole for doubt as to the certainty of the identity of this Rock. It has been pointed out and named as genuine from one generation to another from the days of the first comers to the present time. Not a shadow of distrust rests upon this mass of stone as being the identical spot upon which the first landing of the Pilgrims was effected.



THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

This view from an old engraving is probably the best representation of the battle in existence. In the raw morning of the 19th of April, 1775, Captain Parker drew up his company of seventy men on Lexington Green to await the approach of the British. When the British came on, some of the militiamen offered to desert; Parker threatened to shoot the first man. Major Pitcairn, the English commander, shouted "Disperse, you rebels," but not a man stirred. The order was given to fire. Seven minute men were killed and nine wounded, a quarter part of all that stood in arms. The few Americans returned the fire and scattered at the command of their captain.



THE HANCOCK-CLARK HOUSE, LEXINGTON.

In 1775 this house was the residence of the parish minister, the Rev. Mr. Clark, who was a kinsman of Hancock. Those first heroes of the Revolution, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, had been attending the Provincial Congress in Concord, and were sleeping in the parsonage when Paul Revere rode past and warned them of the approach of the British. Dorothy Quincy, afterward the wife of John Hancock, was also here at the time. The house is now used as a museum and contains an immense number of relics of Revolutionary days, especially of the Hancock and Clark families.



Harrington House.

LINE OF THE MINUTE MEN, LEXINGTON GREEN.

The position held by the Minute Men is marked by a boulder appropriately inscribed with Captain Parker's admonition to his company. This battle began the war of the Revolution, which ended at Yorktown with the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781. In the rear of this view may be seen the Harrington house, the residence of Jonathan Harrington, a young man who was a member of the company that made its stand on the Green. He was fatally shot by the first volley and crawled to the front door of this house where he died at the feet of his wife. A tablet records the circumstance.



MINUTE MAN STATUE, LEXINGTON.

The approach to Lexington Green from Boston is marked by a splendid statue, by Kitson, of Captain Parker, the sturdy patriot who led the Lexington farmers in the struggle of April 19th. The British forces numbered eight hundred men under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Smith, of the 10th Regiment, and Major John Pitcairn, commander of a battalion of marines.



REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENT, LEXINGTON.

This vine-clad monument stands on the west side of Lexington Green. The inscription tells that it was erected as a tribute to "the memory of Ensign Robert Munroe, and Messrs. Jonas Parker, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Jr., Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington and John Brown of Lexington, and Asahel Porter, of Woburn, who fell on this field."



OLD BELFRY TOWER, LEXINGTON.

In this old Belfry Tower on Clark Street, a short distance from the Square, hung the bell which rang the alarm in Lexington, on the night of Paul Revere's Ride. A tablet on the old Tower tells of the part which it took in the events of the memorable night in 1775.



THE MINUTE MAN MONUMENT, CONCORD.

Perhaps the most notable of the monuments in Concord is that of the Minute Man, a magnificent bronze, the work of Daniel French, of New York. It marks as nearly as possible the spot on the west side of the North Bridge where the brave farmers made their first attack. A verse from Emerson's poem is inscribed on the granite pedestal.



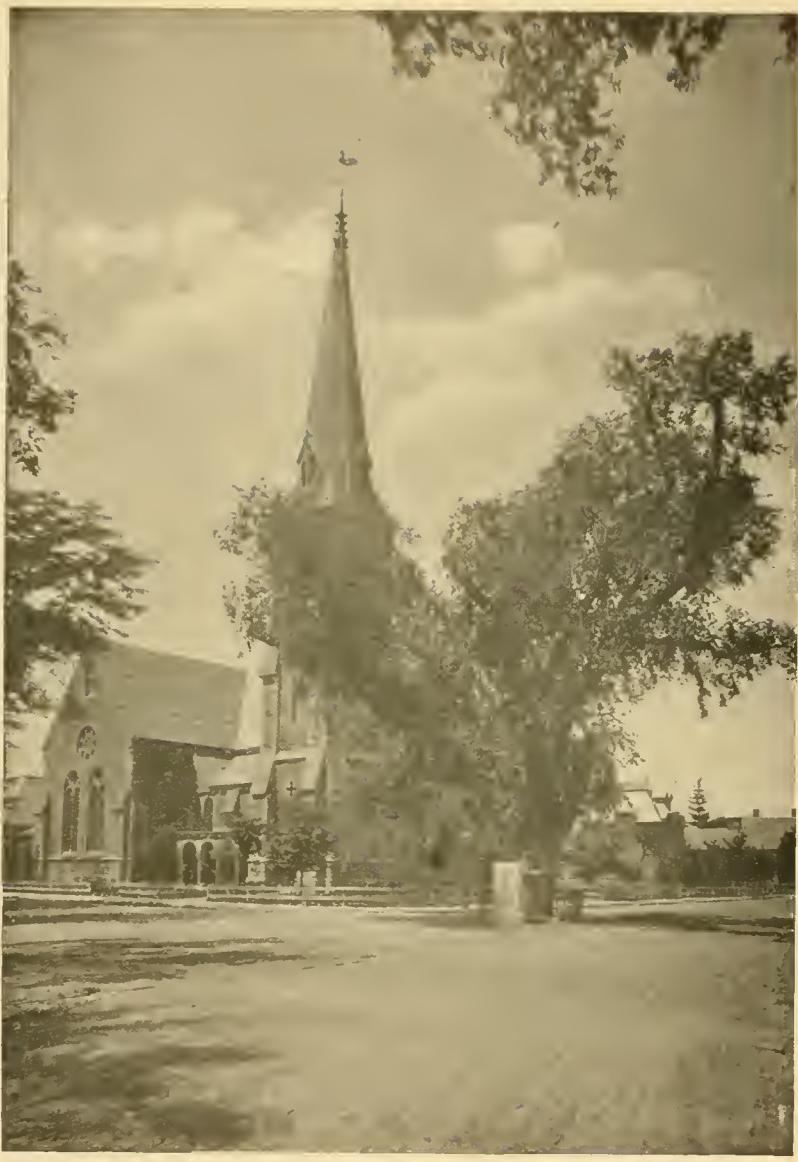
THE OLD NORTH BRIDGE, CONCORD.

Here on April 19, 1775, occurred the first armed resistance to the authority of King George. The monument marks where the British soldiers fell in the skirmish. On the opposite bank, the Minute Man monument marks the position of the Americans. The British had dispersed the Lexington militia, and marching to Concord, began to seize and destroy stores. The men of Concord and the surrounding towns determined to oppose their further advance. Four hundred and fifty Americans took up a position at this bridge. Volleys were exchanged and two men killed on either side. The dead British soldiers are buried to the left under the trees.



OLD POWDER HOUSE, SOMERVILLE.

An interesting Colonial relic, erected in 1704. It stands in Nathan Tufts Park. Here on September 1, 1774, General Gage seized two hundred and fifty half-barrels of gunpowder belonging to the provincials. This was the first openly hostile act of the British, provoking a great assembly on Cambridge Common, which met in protest. The tower was afterward the magazine of the American Army besieging Boston.



WASHINGTON ELM, CAMBRIDGE.

Still standing at the junction of Mason and Garden Streets. A tablet bears Longfellow's simple inscription, "Under this tree Washington took command of the American Army, July 3d, 1775." This venerable tree was well advanced in years when the event took place which made it famous. It is now beginning to exhibit signs of decay and will probably not survive another century.



HISTORIC MARBLEHEAD.

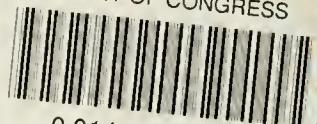
Marblehead was settled in 1629, and was a part of Salem until 1649. Tucker's Wharf has been a landing place since 1642. Old Fort Sewall, built by the British in 1742, was used for a defense against them in 1812. The well of the Old Fountain Inn is where Sir Henry Frankland first met Agnes Surriage, a beautiful hand-maiden. He became infatuated, educated her, and afterward made her Lady Frankland. The Old Town House, built 1727, has resounded to the eloquence of famous men. Moll Pitcher, of Revolutionary fame, served a cannon at the battle of Monmouth in place of her husband who had been killed. She was commissioned a sergeant by Washington.







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